Position and combination of sounds in speech

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ABSTRACT

This article examines position and combination of speech sound in Phonology. As a result of different factors in speech, sounds interact. These factors depend on the role of bin volume, its proximity to other sounds, the nature of the combination of sounds and the emphasis.

Key words: Speech sound, emphasis, interaction, phoneme, vowel sound, consonant, assimilation.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is a difference in position and combination of sounds. In some cases, changes in the volume of the sound are called positional changes. Position changes are of three types: 1) the emphasis is on the accent and the non-stressed vowels; 2) the open and closed and closed and unmounted verticals are distinguished by the thickness and its nature; 3) The words, the middle and the end of the word and their combinations differ according to the word.

Reduction or alteration of vowel sounds in unstressed joints is called eduction. Usually the quality and quantity edits differ. The reduction in the vowel length and the loss of strong articulation in the unoccupied closed joints are referred to as reductions. For example, the accent at the beginning of the count is pronounced weaker / a, and at the end / a / weaker and shorter. The Russian language gorod is used in the words Goroda without weak accentuations and short pronunciations.

In contrast to the emphasis on sounds, there are two different positions: the position of the hips is called the strong position and the position of the non-accent is called the weak position. In a strong position, the vowels retain their articulation and acoustic properties. In a weak position, the vowels lose both quantity and quality marks, that is, they are redacted. In addition to the quantity quantity mentioned above, there is a quality reduction. Quality reductions in one-way audio articulation weaken and the sound quality changes. For example, Russian vodka, vodo, vodyanoy, vodka are used to change the vowel sound (vowels). This feature is not sufficiently evident in Uzbek. Reduced sounds have weaker and shorter pronunciations than accentuated sounds. The degree of redundancy depends not only on the sound but also on the pronunciation style. Usually, in the full pronunciation style, editoriality is minimal, and verbal style is maximized. In addition, the degree of redundancy also depends on the vowel character (upper, middle, lower) of the language. Matching sounds can also cause positional changes. An example of this is the ubiquity of the consonants in the Uzbek language (such as book / book / sugar / sugar). In some words, the endings of the vocabulary are often pronounced.

Under different circumstances, the pronunciation of sounds varies. N.S. Trubetskoy points out that "... practically the same sound cannot be pronounced in the same position repeatedly and precisely." [Trubetskoy N.S. Osnovni phonology. M., 1960, p. 48-49.] The more profound the various position changes in speech, the more types of sounds can be identified. 2. Combinatorial changes in speech. The combination of quantitative and qualitative changes in the effects of adjacent sounds in speech is called combinatorial changes. Combinatorial changes in speech include phonological phenomena, such as accomodation, assimilation, dissimilation, diarrhea, epenthesis, haplology, prosthesis, metateza. Occasionally, a section that studies these phenomena is also called combinator phonetics. Usually the combination of sounds depends on the different movements of the speech organs.

When the sounds are adjacent, the articulation phase may not be fully realized as the recursion of the previous sounds is accompanied by a tour of the next volume. Different articulatory-acoustic features may cause articulation, contraction, and other changes as a result of the interaction of sounds with each other. Such changes are sometimes at the expense of cost savings in speech, because "... the more a person understands his or her speech, the more the required speech power (ie pronunciation)". Martine A. Osnovi obsessive linguistics. Hoboe B

лингвистике. VGP III.M, 1963, str. 536]. Speech saving economics can be observed in simple pronouns by shortening a set of consonants that are difficult to articulate. Such an economic tendency to speak up will move further into the language field. For example, it is difficult to pronounce the consonants in (str), which facilitates the general tendency to reduce the consonants in different languages. Compare: The Russian word "stram" is pronounced "sram" or "strom" in German - srom - "direction". Below we examine each of the combinator variables separately.

Accomodation. Accomodation (Latin accomadatio - adaptation) is one of the most common phonetic phenomena and is closely related to the pronunciation economy. There are three types of accomodation. The next volume is a progressive accomodation, if the excursion to the sound is preceded by the recursion. Conversely, if the recursion of the preceding sound corresponds to the excursion of the next volume, it is called regression assimilation. Articulation adaptation of adjacent sounds is the result of interaction with each other. Accomodation can occur when vowels are aligned with consonants and vowels. In the Uzbek language, the vowels (i, e, a) are pronounced as the backbone vowels (i, e, a) of the language, after the verbal pronouns (x, e, q). Conversely, the vowels of the tongue (o, o) are then articulated as subordinate vowels after the consonants. This feature in Uzbek is an example of progressive encoding. Observing vowels before nasal consonants is an example of regressive accomodation. The bread, the name, the thousand words are followed by a progressive and regressive accomodation, as the vowel between the two nasal consonants.

In Russian, Mordwa, Chuvash, German and French consonants are consonantalized before the consonants vowel [Serebrennikov B.A. Obviously obosnovaniya and comparativist. M., Nauka, 1974, p. 142] is subjected to a regressive accomodation. In some languages, the consonants are vectorized after the back of the tongue, ie the back of the tongue is directed back or towards the soft palate, and the tone and noise of the consonants are pronounced loudly. Labialization occurs as a result of the combination of labels with labile vowels. Occasionally, liposuction is caused by the combination of vesicular and lip consonants with the backbone of the tongue. These events are also types of accomodation. Both elements of the consonant in the Uzbek language: hard, ax, card, thousand, and short, affect each other; This is an example of mutual accomodation. Accomodation is performed by adjusting the position and the way the sounds are produced, the position of the lips, and the vibration and vibration of the vocal cords. All the sounds in the speech communicate with each other through articulation phases, which form the articulation structure. A profound study of the articulation structure of the connection between sounds reveals phonetic events.

Assimilation. Assimilation (Latin assimilatio - "likeness") refers to the phenomenon of similarity between one another as a result of the interaction of sounds. Usually the vowels are assimilated, the consonants are assimilated. If the sound effects are completely similar to each other as a result of the interaction, the full assimilation is called. If any sound articulation is an acoustic signal, it is called a partial absorption. For example, in the word kettle (t) and (d) are similar to the effects of the preceding (t) vowel consonants. Progressive and regressive assimilation differ depending on the direction of interaction of sounds. If the preceding sound influences the next sound and resembles it - progressive assimilation, or, if the next sound affects the previous one, it is called regression assimilation. The sounds are assimilated by the role of articulation, the method, the vibration, and the softness (this phenomenon is in Russian). When similar sounds sounds side by side - contact absorption, when there is a different sound between similar sounds and distant sounds are called distant absorption. Assimilation can occur within a single word and between word combinations. For example, progressive contact assimilation is performed in the words Uzbek sale, shotgun, Russian tile, and carob.

There is a regression assimilation in the words "distribution", "high", "super", "bullet", "tanbur" and "tanbur". Examples of full-regression contact assimilation, such as surnay (sunnay), low (kannai), clamping (makam) (in Tashkent). Full distant absorption is found in hips (apricots), crutches (broaches), broilers. Distant assimilation is the most common in Russian: zdravstvuyte / zdrasti /, pyatnadtsat '/ pitnadtsat' /.

Assimilation is also a type of cost savings. The assimilation of words as a result of assimilation and articulation of sounds in assimilation helps to simplify speech. The nature of assimilation in different languages is unique. In particular, there is no assimilation in German. Such assimilation is characteristic of Russian and Uzbek languages.

Distant assimilation occurs due to more vowels interaction and occurs in Turkish, Finnish and Upper German languages. For example, the vowel in German plural noun has the same vowels as the vowel. This phenomenon is called umlaut: Buch "book" - like Biicher "books".

Another type of progressive assimilation is called singonism or the combination of vowels, which can be explained by the fact that the words (in verbs and affixes) have similar articulation-acoustic characters. In some African languages, the vowels are combined in a single word or combination of words. In many Urals and Altai languages, the vowel is pronounced and combines with the back and labels. For example, words in Turkic languages, in particular Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkish, Karakalpak or similar, can be found in verbs, labels or unlabeled vowels. It combines the vowel with the word vowel in its affix. For example, in Turkmen: ghouls - "pens", brides - "brides", in Kazakh: bashtar - heads, heads - hands, goals - "hands", goats - " eyes "like. Singhism is also related to accents, both of which are phonetic symbols of the word. Finally, assimilation can be both synchronous (newly formed) and diaconic (historically formed). The aforementioned umlaut and singularism events have resulted from the historical assimilation of sounds.

As assimilation, the distinction between speech sounds is eliminated and they resemble or coincide with one or more characters. However, there is also an interaction between the reverse sounds and the sound similarity. If one of the two identical sounds in the word changes, resulting in an acoustic sign or a few signs, it is called dissimilation (Latin dissimilatio - "mismatch"). For example, in Russian and Uzbek verbal discourse there are many types of dissimulation: tubes, Tambov (Tanbov), tram (combine), combine (djenper), barn [warehouse] [Avanesov R.I. Russian Literature and Dialectic Phonetics. M., 1974, p. 194-198]. Marble in English - The word "marble" comes from the French word marble - the end of the word (r) is moved by the dissolution (l).

Metateza (or inversion) is caused by the interchange of sounds or syllables in the vocabulary. Sometimes interchangeable sounds are referred to as inversions, or, rather, metastasis of distant sounds. This phenomenon is more common in oral speech: marble, earth, soil, rain (no rain), tuft (shed), broom (spp).

The case of diereza (or lowering) is explained by the deconstruction of consonant sounds: (in Tashkent dialect), such as meat (meat), rest (ros), rub (grease), tandir. If one of the same or similar joints is omitted, it is called haulology. For example, morphophonology instead of morphonology, butter instead of butter. Adding a voice to the word is called epenthesis: bread (see bread), like a fan. The beginning of the word is called a prosthesis. Prosthesis is an example of a combination of (i) and (u) vowels in the Turkish language, especially in the Uzbek language (verbal), before the combination of consonants in the beginning of the word in Russian: , chairs, pillows, and so on.

The pronunciation of foreign-language words with native sounds is called a constitution. It is usually replaced with a non-native language sound. However, despite the fact that a more similar sound in a foreign language sounds in the native language, there are frequent instances of substitution. Each language has its own sound system and its sounds cannot be reproduced in another language. The phenomenon of such a constitution of voices is most common in famous horses: German: Webster - Webster, Isaac - Isaac, Latin: Theodore - Feodor (Fyodor), English: Thomas - Thomas.

Sound exchange. The above sound exchange occurs in two or more tiUar. Various forms of words in one language occur as well. This type of sound exchange is also known as an alternative. Alternating sounds are called alternatives. The morphology of the various morphological features of sound exchange is studied.

There are two types of sound exchange: phonetic and pixelated. Phonetic interchange is referred to as an alternative to the current pronunciation of the language. This exchange depends on the position of the sounds and occurs in a certain state.

1. This transmission of words from a foreign language is called transliteration. This will be stopped later. For example: feel - shake, sleep - wake up, yellow - yellow, wrist - wrist. Sound exchange is most common in Slavic languages, especially in Russian. For example, the Russian horse prefix is pronounced in eight different types: otpusk, otzf, and otkhod. otgadat ',' attisnit ', otsepit', ottepel ', otdelit', otdelit '. Each of them depends on the phonetic state: the soft consonant (f), (d) precedes the consonants: before the affixes (c), (o) the accent, (a) the accent, etc. [Bulanin L. L. Phonetics sovremennogo russkogo yazika. M., 1970, p. 129].

In English there is a similar sound exchange. For example, the plural suffix of nouns is pronounced differently by the pronouns in the singular form or the articulation-acoustic nature of the vowel: after s /, / after the slip consonants and / or /. in the words / z / pronunciation maps / muzzles / - "maps", box / shit / - "boxes", beds / bedz / "beds". Assimilation is important in these sound exchanges.

Some sounds may be confirmed by historical facts. This is why they are called historic sound exchanges. Some of the affixes in the Uzbek language have historically been varied, such as: is a historically formed alternative. The k-ch sound exchange in Russian (for example, in pen words) is influenced by the pre-consonant vowel. In fact, the suffix of the adjective was. Ruch-phonetic status is unrelated and k-ch exchange is historically

out of position dependence. Therefore, it cannot be explained by the current Russian literary pronunciation norm [Bulanin L. L. Phonetics sovremennogo russskogo yazika. M., 1970, p. 132-133]. In English, vowel exchange is used to create multiple verb forms and is an example of historical assimilation: /i: /e /e /-feed, fed, fed - "feed" /i: /e /e /-feed, fed, fed - "feed", /i: /e /e /-feed, fed, fed - "feed"), /i: /e /e /-feed, fed, fed - "feed").

You can differentiate between word categories, grammar forms, and so on. The exchange of sounds is not only literary, but is also common in vocabulary. In particular, the change of a / e, i / e sounds occurs in the plural affixes of nouns in the Turkic dialects. In the Uzbek language and its vocabulary, such sound exchange.

2. CONCLUSION

The similarity between phonetic and historical exchanges is evident in the fact that they both perform a morphological function. However, if the phonetic sound exchange depends on the current pronunciation norm of the language, the historical sound exchange does not.

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